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PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWO MILLIONS BURNED UP.

"IF YOU SEE IT IN

The Sun.

THE DANCE OF THE PLANES REGINS IN COHNFELD'S POLLY.

Bellding After Building in Bloocker Street Goes Up with a Beautiful Display Until Pireproof Brick Wall Stays the Fire-Benjamin's Cone-Where will the Mer Get Their Summer Clothes This Year !-One of Ciaffin Company's Storage Houses and the Knickerbooker Browery Aftro.

Nearly two millions of dollars went up fire and smoke or sunk into watercaked and picturesque wreck last night in a fire that swept from street to street on the ecker street end of the block bounded by Bleecker, Houston, Mercer, and Greene streets, The fire began in "Cohnfeld's Folly." Eight years ago Isidor Cohnfeld, the king of the ther trade, began to build upon the southsest corner of Bleecker and Greene streets. It was his boast that he would have the finest and lightest lofts that there were in this city for his 500 girls to work in, and he spared no cost to get them.

On a lot 60x150 his building rose until it towered ten stories above the street and besellar. To get the requisite light the walls were pierced with closely crowding windows. Iron backed with brick was the material of the walls.

Seven of the stories were within these walls, and above them three stories more were within the slope of a Mansard roof. More windows pierced the walls on the east side of the building, where it rose above an old-fashioned fourstory brick house occupied by M. H. Rosen-stein as a feather factory, and from these one could look across to another new be building almost as tall, that occupied two lots on Bleecker street, ran nearly as far back as Cohnfeld's Folly, and had an L that ran through to Mercer street, at 197. All of these buildings were burned last night, and besides these a six-story building that abutted on the Connield building in Greene street. The fire-proof building on the Mercer street corner re-sisted the flames.

Connield completed his building and moved into it. He was a great man then-drove fast trotters and his word was law in the feather trade. Then came reverses and strikes. His building is said to have cost him \$400,000 and helped to ruin him. Finally he went to Canada. selling the building for \$325,000, and tak-ing with him the proceeds of the rale. When he came back and went into business again be moved into smaller quarters. The building was sold to S. W. Mendel of Chicago, and it was rented to Alfred Benjamin & Co., the largest manufacturers of summer elothing in the country. They used the whole of it, and the building was filled yesterday with the stock prepared for this season's trade. The stock is estimated to have been worth

The first that was seen of the fire was a smudge of smoke that ferced its way out of the sidewalk gratings from the subsellar. The first slarm at 5:20 brought four engines. Thirteen and 88 were the first to arrive. Their men forced their way into the cellar and even alltie way into the subcellar. They saw no fire, but they were mot by a smoke se thick and pungent that all they could do was to turn their streams upon the smale blindly. As nearly as they could judge, the fire came from the neighborhood of the easine room. Faster and faster came the smoke, and still fighting, but aimlessly, the fremen retreated, first to the cellar and then

to the street. Meantime help was Booming, and coming rapidly. A second and a third alarm were sent from the box at the corner. That exhausted the help that sould be got from there. Then from the box at Mercer str. fourth and fifth alarms were sent, and these were followed by six or eight special calls for engines. At 6 o'clock the building was surrounded by hosemen, playing streams into the cellar through the gratings on both Greene street and

men, playing streams into the cellar through the gratings on both Greene street and Bleecker street, and both faces of the building were wreathed in smoke and steam.

Now a finy red light began to lighten one of the windows on the fourth floor, near the rear of the building on the Greene street side. It looked at first as if some one had lighted a gas jet there or a fireman was exploring with a lantern. Then the light brightened with a ficker, and the watchers saw that the building was doomed. Before the firemen could turn a hose upon it another window, away up in the roof, began te glow, and then one after another of the upper window along near the roof and on the fourth floor took up the glow, and crackling glass rained upon the street.

In live minutes after that the whole building was a furnace. A roaring west wind, sucked us by the fire, swept through Bleecker street, and tore into spray the streams that sprang at the finance irom all around. It was through the skyators that the destroyer found its way. There were three of thess. The building was put up before the law was passed which requires that elevator shafts shall be lined with brick. These were lined with wood. Chief Shay of the Fire Department saw the dancer when the building was per the elevators an element of dancer, but the floor beams were of wood. He projected in valu. It was in frent of one of these elevators that the flame climbed to the roof.

that the fire first showed, and it was up the wooden shaft that the flame elimbed to the rect.

Now the fire leaped high into the air. All around the streets were filled with writhing hose, turning and twisting with the life of the was returned and twisting through them. Loose joints and broken hose sprinkled the streets plentifully with fountain iets.

Cornices and window frames began to smoke across narrow Greene street. Byrnee's salcon, which had been doing a rushing business on the southwest corner, was empiled, and streams were turned upon the house it co-cupied, and also upon the big building in Greene street, where kieberts. Cushman & Co. and Vanderhoof & Co. sell hats.

Policemen cleared the streets for the iron wall was builging. There was noticed later one of the phenomena which characterized the great fires of Chicago and Beston in November, 1889, namely, the granite that faced the lower courses of the walls seemed at the hottest period of the fire to add fuel to the flames. It cracked exploded and much of it disactived auddenly into dust. The granite chipped off at first in scales or larger pieces and fell crumbing to the ground, in many cases with a sharp report.

The first piece of wall to go was in the mid-

trat in scales or larger pieces and fell crumbling to the ground, in many cases with a sharp report.

The first piece of wall to go was in the middle of the Greene street side, from the fourth floor un, and scattered into the sir beautiful cointillating fragments of the copper leads, sparkling with green and ruby flame. Out of the dense black smeke that filled the street the firemen emerged bearing with them a comrade who had been caught in the fold of a hose and thrown heavily down. Fortunately he was only slightly hurt. He was E. J. Worth of 30 engins. Again the walls swayed and this time a great section at the corner fell. It was lighted with fireworks like those that howered about the first. This plece took all that had steed above the second floor. It was well that the asloon had closed, and that occupants of the adjoining buildings had been forced to more. Between the windows of Cohnfeld's building, rilliars of iron superimposed had reached from story to story. As the corner section fell it shot far into the space between the buildings across the street, and one pillar a foot and shalf in diameter and fifteen feet long, which had helped to support the upper story, turned end for end and headed for the three-story brick building, 181 threene street, just opposite. The iron hattering ram struck he brick wall squarely between two windows and tors a hole eight feet in diameter out of it. It is pillar tow lies on the third-story floor.

The house was a dwelling occupied by three families. The roon which the pillar demolished was eccupied by a woman with a tenmonth's old baby, and they had had some difficulty in getting her out. She had refused to go at first and had to be virtually forced from the building.

Another pillar which fell at the same time took a backer into the basement of the house

stove squarely, and knocked it across the room up against the bar.

Two firemen, who held a nozzle pointed from near the curb at the northwest corner of Bleecker and Greens streets, were the only persons who did, not move whan this crash came. Great masses of the wall fell and broke at their feet, and rolled like a tide around them. but they were not hurt.

Now the fire began to spread. Before the walls had fallen, flames, wind driven, were leaping out of the windows that overlooked liosentein's four-story feather goods lactory, next door east on Bleecker street, and played upon the new six-story building that stood next east and was occupied by Hammerslough, Bake & Co., clothing and cloths, and E. V. Connett & Co., hats, Rosenstein's was an old dwelling house occupied by Hammerslough, Bake & Co., clothing and cloths, and E. V. Connett & Co., hats, Rosenstein's was an old dwelling house occupied by Hammerslough, Bake & Co., clothing and cloths, and E. V. Connett & Co., hats, Rosenstein's was an old dwelling house occupied by Hammerslough, Bake & Co., clothing and cloths, and E. V. Connett & Co., hats, Rosenstein's was an old dwelling house occupied by Hammerslough, Bake & Co., clothing and cloths, and E. V. Connett & Co., hats, Rosenstein's was an old dwelling house occupied by Hammerslough, Bake & Co., clothing and cloths, and E. V. Connett & Co., hats, Rosenstein's was an old dwelling house occupied by Hammerslough, Bake & Co., clothing and cloths, and E. V. Connett & Co., hats, Rosenstein's was an old dwelling house occupied by Hammerslough, Bake & Co., clothing and cloths, and E. V. Connett & Co., hats, Rosenstein's was an old dwelling house occupied by Hammerslough, Bake & Co., clothing and cloths, and E. V. Connett & Co., hats, Rosenstein's was an old dwelling house occupied by Hammerslough, Bake & Co., clothing and cloths, and E. V. Connett & Co., hats, Rosenstein's was an old dwelling house occupied by Hammerslough, Bake & Co., clothing and cloths, and E. V. Connett & Co., hats, Rosenstein's was an old

owned the building. He was quickly driven out, and fire broke from the roof under the intense heat.

Little care was given to this fire. Streams were turned now to save the Hammerslough building. It held a stock valued at \$40,000, and the building itself was worth \$300,000, and the building itself was worth \$300,000. Oonnett & Co., who occupied the basement and first floor, carried a stock of lats and straw goods valued at \$40,000 or \$50,000.

The upper five stories held Hammerslough. Bake & Co.'s stock of cloths and clething. The building ran back nearly as far as Cohnfeld's, and had besides a narrow L that reached to Mercer street. Within its angle it enclosed another and more valuable building, eleven stories high belonging to Mrs. Esther Cohnfeld, and occupied by Hawley, Hendel & Mohn and Samusi Gumpert & Co. both manufacturers of clothing, and valued with its contents at \$1,500,000. It was built of brick, and intended to be fireproof, but freproof buildings do not always stand the fire. This one did, but it had a terrible baptism of fame to go through.

The building that Hammerslough & Co. and Connett cocupied by how if was eating its way into the upper stories, and when the last big piece of wall fell that cleared the view in Bleeker street, out of the darkness of smoke, steam, and dust as it cleared away, fiames were seen playing in full frelle out of the two upper rows of windows in the Parson's building.

It was a hopeleas task now for the firemen.

upper rows of windows in the Parson's building.

It was a hopeless task now for the firemen. From Mercer street, where the wing of the Parson's building reached clear through to Greene, everything was ablaze, and even besides the three buildings which have already been told about a fourth one was going. Below Isidor Cohnfeld's building, nestling up under its lofty wall in Greene street, was a six-story narrow building occupied by M. & B. Schwartz, button dealers, and Sylvester Levacher & Co., dealers in hats and caps. The towering wall was burning hot clear to the outside. It set fire to the third-floor of the Schwartz building and the building was destroyed. Outside of all this the firemen were throwing their tiny streams, but within the furnace they could not reach.

reach.

At 8:25, when the Cohnfeld building was gone, the two little ones ruined, ruined and the Parsons building practically gutted, it became clear that the Esther Cohnfeld building would pull through. For an hour afterward, however, there was danger. The whirl of the fire, added to the strong wind, wrenched away big embers that scattered for blocks.

whirl of the fire, added to the strong wind, wrenched away big embers that scattered for blocks.

Some of the engines had gone when a blaze was detacted on the roof of Lasky & Levy's big building at 101 Bleecker street. Firemen out their way to the roof and found a small round hole eaten out of it.

The roof of 9 West Fourth street was set aftre by burning brands. This building is occupied by Able & Co., furriers. Ne damage was done. The roof of the building occupied by Ward & Drummond, books, at 711 Broadway, was also fired in the same way, and a small fire was started in R. Theo's feather ahon at 21 West Fourth street.

Although the rulins blazed fiercely until nearly midnight, the fire was practically under control at 9 o'clock. The water tower and three or four more nozyles poured a deluge into that portion of the fiames which was nearest the abutting property for an hour or two more. No attention was paid to the ruins of the great building where the fire started. The flames there were allowed to burn themselves out. What they fed upon was a mystery, for everything ordinarily inflammable was devoured before the walls fell. Even bricks in the fallen wall seemed to have been deared of mortar.

Not for years has there been a fire in New

mortar.

Not for years has there been a fire in New York by which the destruction was so complete. The great corner building was as completely destroyed as though not a finger had been lifted to oppose the progress of the fiames. Nothing but the hare bricks and some portion of the iron covering of the walls remained.

The fire was the talk of three cities all the evening.

evening.
The estimated losses are:

Nos. 10d and 10d Bleecker street, owned by R. W. Meedel of Chicago and coupled by Albert Senjamin, 8235,000 Loos on stock of Mr. Senjamin. 750,000 -81,100,000 Mc. 102 Bleecker street, occupied by Morite H. Hosenstein, dealer in feathers, whip Loss on stock of Mr. Resenstein.....

. \$10,000

No. 170 Greens street, occupied by Sylvester, Levacher & Co., hats, caps, and furs, and M. & S., Schwartz manufacturers of but-tons value.

50.000

.\$1,945,000

Nearly the entire loss is covered by insurance in many companies.

The firm of Alfred Benjamin & Co. was boycotted by the Knights of Labor for nearly a year. The boycott was raised several months ago. In all the big cities of the country the Knights induced clothing dealers not to patronize this firm, and those firms that continued to buy of Alfred Benjamin & Co. were also boycotted. Last summnr the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, at the urgent request of Alfred Benjamin & Co. issued a notice that they were going to lockout all of their cutters, and take back only those that severed their connection with the union. The lockout never took place.

Then, after much difficulty, Alfred Benjamin & Co. made their peace with the Knights, and paid them \$1.300 expenses. This was to include the expenses of a member of the order who visited all the clothing houses in the West and got back for the firm all the trade that he could. Nearly the entire loss is covered by insurance

padd them \$1.300 exponents. This was to the wast that was thrown them become of the corder was the part of the corder was the part of the corder was the part of the corder was continued and the continued of the

Pottenville mystery was a scheme to swindle insurance companies, and that the body of the murdered man found off Tottenville was not the body of Ruttinger at all, was officially sat upon by the Equitable Life Assurance Society vesterday.

The Equitable carries \$20,000 of the \$30,000 insurance on Ruttinger's life. Manager Johnson of the death claim department explained yesterday that the man who had translated the policy issued from the Berlin office of the company had made a mistake in the name of the beneficiary named in the policy, and that it was not Ruttinger's wife but his mother that would benefit by his death.
Ruttinger and his wife had been estranged

for some time, and she intended getting a di-vorce from him. The theory that Wright might have murdered his friend for his sister's benefit was based entirely on the statement of the company that the policy was made out in favor of Mrs. Ruttinger, the wife. Manager Johnson also made this statement:
"The description of Ruttinger in the insur-

ance papers issued by our company to him has been carefully compared with the descrip-tion of the body found off Tettenville, with the result that the company is satisfied that the body is that of Ruttinger. The company has information from Buttinger's family in London that Ruttinger was a fast man, fond of women, and that not infrequently he carried with him large sums of money. The Equitable believes that Carl Ruttinger was murdered, but they do not think it likely that Wright murdered him. The company is now making a careful investigation into all

Mr. Johnson declined to say whether the company would dispute the policy on Buttinger's life. He said that the statement that Wright's life was heavily insured in his company was not true. The company had on its books the name of only one William Wright. He was an Australian and his discription tallied in no way with the description of Rut-

tinger's brother-in-law.

This statement of the Equitable Society serves further to complicate the already very complicated mystery. The theory that the affair was an attempt to swindle insurance companies had been regarded as a very likely

District Attorney Fitzgerald of Richmond county continued working yesterday on his theory that "Fred Evans," the Astor House suicide, was Wright.

At the end of the day he was so sure he was right that he was willing to bet a month's salary that when the body of Evans was exhumed it would be identified positively as that of Wright. He came to New York early in the morning with Capt. Blake of the Staten Island police.

morning with Capt. Blake of the Staten Island police.

They went at once to the Board of Health office and received a permit from Dr. Nagle of the Health Department to have the body exhumed and brought to the Morgue to-day. The body is buried on Hart's Island. From the Health Department they went to the Public Administrator's office in Dunne street to look at the clothing and other effects of the Astor House suicide.

They were all done up in a hundle. They

Administrator's office in Dunne street to look at the clothing and other effects of the Astor House suicide.

They were all done up in a bundle. They included a pair of boots, a light drab overcoat, a standing collar, several handkerchiefs, a pair of goatskin gloves, a dark blue suit of clothes, a cheap pocketbook, a pair of buckskin suspenders, a white shirt, a cheap satin the a razor, a bright five-cent piece of 1891, a pair of gold sleeve buttons, \$1.71 indmoney besides the five-cent piece, and a cheap Swiss silver watch. The boois bad a little red mud on them. That settles it, said Cart. Blake as soon as he saw the mud. "That's Tottenville mud, or at least Staten Island mud." It was suggested that the same kind of mud came from Jersey, but the Captain said that that particular mud was surely from Staten Island, and the District Attorney agreed with him. The boots were examined carefully, and on one were found the letters "W. W.," the letters that were embroidered on the corner of the handkerchief that had been stamped in the leather. In the other boot there was a single letter that looked as near like a Wasti did like anything else. This discovery elated both the District Attorney and the Captain. They would not brook the idea that the letters might be the stamp of the maker, one of the Westanding for Walkenlast, the style of last used in the manufacture.

The collar was taken up next, and on the inside of it the marks "Pluto W 16-28," "That is the same mark that is on the collars of Wright that were left at Mr. New shouse." declared the District Attorney, and then it was thought best to send for Mr. New, Mr. New was anot at home. Mrs. New sent word down that were left at the same of the handkerchiefs with a red border.

The of the handkerchiefs found in the bundars of the bandkerchiefs with a red border.

wight that were left at Mr. Neu's house," declared the District Attorney, and then it was not at home. Mrs. Neu sent word down that words to the handsterchiefs with a red to the handsterchiefs with a red to the handsterchief found in the bundle was carefully examined, and the District Attorney decided they were all of German manufacture. That in itself satisfied him that Evans was Wright, because it was known that Wright had spent a long time in Germany.

The pictures of Wright and Evans Fitzgerald had with him, and they were compared by severe the compared to the com

the eysbrows. Evans had curved eyebrows and Wright had none. In the chis and Wright had none. In the large picture of Wright had none. In the case of Wright had none. In the large picture of Wright had none. In the case of Wright had none. In the large picture of Wright had had none in the large picture of Wright had had been watching the said had had been watching the wright of Wright had had been watching the solon was found in the large was fluinted by the said the said

the sand in Evans's boots was Tottenville beach sand.

If the body of the Astor House suicide is that of Wright, here are a few things that will have to be explained: Where is the watch and the other jewelry that it is known Ruttinger had? It was not found on Evans's body. Where is the meney it was known Ruttinger had? Not a cent was found on Ruttinger had? Not a cent was found on Ruttinger had? Not a cent was found in the pockets of Evans's clothing.

On Feb. 1 Ruttinger gave \$100 to Wright. Wright would not spend so much money in one day. If Wright was Evans, where is this money? Inspector Byrnes decided yesterday that Wright was Evans. Be has decided, also, that Wright had accomplices to help him murder Ruttinger. Two of his detectives, it is alleged, have traced Wright's trunk from Mr. News house to a boarding house up town, and they have learned that he went by a different name from eit er Evans or Wright. They have also got evidence, it is alleged have the complete in the murder.

said, that may lead to the running down of Wright's accomplices in the murder.

Evans's body will be exhumed this afternoon, and will be brought to the Morgue at 5 o'clock. Hr. Neu. a Mr. Harrison, and other persons who knew Wright will look at it, and they will probably decide the question of identity. The inquest in the case was to have been resumed in Tottenville to-day, but owing to the fact that District Attorney Fitzgerald will be in this city it will be postponed. It will probably go on at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. District Attorney Fitzgerald received this letter yesterday;

District Attorney Fitzgerald received this letter yesterday:

"From the description of the man supposed to be littinger found in the water of Tottenville. I am of the opinion the body is the remains of my friend. If you will send me word when I can go down and make an identification, I will do so and pay all expenses and the burial of the corpse. Yours truly.

It was for a time thought that Mr. Summer, acting on The Sun's suggestion, had snapped up the chance to find another Edgar for his famous mystery. Mr. Summer later, however, declared that the letter was a forgery,

SIX MEN WANT WIVES.

Apply to Robert O. Wright, Lida, Otter Tail County, Minn.

A story published recently in THE SUN told of the hardships of working women in this city, and related that 40,000 poor women and girls work for wages so meagre that they cannot support themselves, and se are forced to apply for charity or fall into evil courses. This story reached Lida, Otter Tail county, Minn., and the Otter Tail Pioneer recorded in its columns its opinion that this was a terrible state of affairs, and asserted that the same conditions existed in other centres of population. It deplored this situation, and referred to the fact that in the big farming countries the Northwest there are many honorable, worthy men who long for wives and are deprived of them because of the scarcity of women. Female servants are also needed, and women could find employment at lucrative wages if they would turn their face toward the Northwest. The Pioneer suggested the formation of a woman's protective association for the purpose of distributing the women for the purpose of distributing the women fairly over the country and threw open its columns to any woman who might be willing to advance this idea.

These comments resulted in a letter, signed "Joshua H. Wright," that came from Lida, Otter Tail county, to Mayor Grant. The letter

Otter Tall county, to any of the says;
"Mayor Grant-Sir: We are bachelors, menny, and have seen this advertisement and have met in counsel consulted the matter, and agreed that we can find homes for six of them, and good homes for them; it will be frontier life. We have appointed J. H. Wright to rue, Direct your answer to Robert O. Wright."

A letter that tells of the hardships of one rite for us. Direct your answer to kobert O. Wright."

A letter that tells of the hardships of one woman also reached the Mayor. It came from Neilie Reese of Jefferson, hid. She says:

"Will you be so very kind as to lend a helping hand to an afflicted girl. So long as my health allowed I had no trouble to keep the wolf from the door, but since my health is so poor I can do nothing, and have an aged mother to support. You may wonder that I write to you only, my dear sir, because it is so humiliating in me to ask it, and because I believe from what I have read of you you will grant my prayer." grant my prayer."

Nellie's prayer was that the Mayor would send her, when the weather permitted:

81 4 Nellie wants these sent by freight to "Pato-chen Switch, B, and O, Bullroad," or by mail to Jefferson, Md.

A BAD ALLEY, ESPECIALLY FOR JEWS

David Shineberg Went Through There Last Night and Caught a Can on His Nose There is a dark alley about four feet wide between 81 and 83 Catharine street which leads to the back yard of a Cherry street tenement From the street one can see not more than six feet into the alley, but a man who stands in

the alley can see anybody who should happen to come in very plainly. The alley is a favorite resort of a crowd of small boys of all races. They have a prejudice against Hebrews, and any member of that race who happens to pass is pelted with all kinds o missiles. If he attempts to follow his perse-

missiles. If he attempts to follow his persecutors they run into the siley and try to lead him on.

There is generally a crowd lying in wait, and the sursuer is glad enough to get out with his life.

David Shineberg, a cloakmaker, of Brownsville, L. I. visited his father in-law. Mr. Burnstein of 198 lieury street, last night.

While passing the alley on his way home he was struck on the bridge of the nose with a battered coffee can. He had a boy with him named Louis Schwarz, who was so frightened at the attack that he did not stor running until he reached Mr. Burnstein's house.

Shineberg was stunned by the blow and the blood streamed down his face. He staggered and was helbed into a drug store at 51 Catharine street.

Patrolman Crowley summoned an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital. There it was found that Shineberg had sustained a connecund fracture of the nose, his wound was dressed and he went back to his father-inlaw's house. No arrest was made.

Violated the Lottery Law. ALTOONA. March 17 .- A letter addressed to the Louisians Lottery Company was intercepted at Ebens urg to-day. The sender. G. Martin list, a wealthy farmer, was arrested and brought beter the United States Commissioner here. He was put under ball to appear before the United States District Court at Pittsburgh.

New Besigns in Furniture

mi a 14th st., for lessons -44th

ing 2,731 tons gross, was \$50 feet long. 85 feet beam, and of 29 feet depth of hold. She was launched at Port Glasgow in 1874 She was fitted with compound engines of 678 horse power, and usually made the voyage from Gibraltar to New York in fourteen days. The majority of the immigrants who have lauded from her have been of the most deatitute of Sicilians. She was valued at about \$150,000.

RRIBERY IN CALIFORNIA Creeked Work in the Balloting for United

States Senator. BACRAMENTO, March 17,-After a conference held last evening De Young's friends decided to withdraw his name in favor of Felton. The oint ballot this morning resulted as follows: Estee, 45: Felton, 38: Blanchard, 2: Johnston 4: Perkins. 1; White. 24. Necessary to choice. 58. An adjournment was then taken till to morrow.

It became known last night that after several conferences between Felton and De Young, in which the former expressed doubt as to his ability to carry the election, and offered to withdraw in De Young's favor, he was dissuaded from so doing, on the ground that De Young had himself decided to withdraw from the contest.

The motive for the latter's decision, he said. was the information, which he believed to be true, that improper offers had been made to some of his supporters and the knowledge that, while it was apparently impossible for him to secure the support of all of Fel-ton's and Bianchard's adherents, it would be possible for him to transfer a larger part of his own following to Felton, whom he favored as against the other contestants. It was, therefore, believed that the election would be reached on to-day's ballot, but the result showed that Estee had gained sufficient supporters to give him 45 votes, which represents one-half of the total Republican vote in both Houses, and within 16 of the total vote required to elect a Senator. Felton gained 23. making his a total of 38. Blanchard received 2. Johnston 4. and Perkins 1.

After the convention adjourned, rumors of attempted bribery were openly published. W. S. Leake. Assistant State Librarian, is quoted as saying that this morning two Assemblymen who had been supporting De Young. but who to-day voted for Felton, came into the State Librarian's private office and made some figures on a mentla pad, which afterward tore up, and which he collected and turned over to some of the lieutenants of Estee. These papers disclose that \$21,600 was drawn from the Fresno Bank and give the names of Assemblymen who received the money. Attorney-General Hart acknowledges that he has the papers in his rossession, but declines to make all the facts known at this

MR. MEESE'S HOUSEKEEPER.

He Meant to Marry Mer, and When Ho Died He Made His Son Premise to Do So A complaint in a divorce suit has been filed by Lawyer William D. Daly of Hoboken, in the Court of Chancery. Henry Meese and his wife. Fredericks, were married in 1875. She is wenty years older than he. She had been nousekeeper for Meese's father for several years, and the father intended to marry her. He died before he could carry out his intention On his deathbed, however, he exacted a

promise from his son that he would make the housekeeper his wife. A few weeks after the elder Messe's death the housekeeper, it is said, gave birth to a child. She and Henry Meese lived together for some time until finally Meese fulfilled the promise made to his father, and married her. They have five childrep, the eldest being 18. Mrs. Meese is now suing for the divorce.

Meese keeps a sporting goods establishment at 61 Washington street, Hoboken. In her complaint Mrs. Meese declares that she lived happily with her bushand from December, 1875, until 1886, when he began to abuse and neglect her. He beat, choked, and kicked her.

neglect her. He beat, choked, and kicked her, and threw crockery at her.

Binee August, 1890, Meese has not furnished one cent for his wife and family. The complaint alleges also that he has been lavinhing his money and affections on Frankie Gale. When his income of \$75 a week did not suffice to support hirs Gale, hirs. Meese alleges that he pawned goods from the store and gave her the proceeds. Mrs. Meese says she can prove that her husband and hiss Gale lived together at various places in New York. Among the places are 62 East Third street and 23 Becond avenue. In December, 1860, Mrs. Meese went to live with her son-in-law. The case will be heard in a few woeks.

GOT EVEN WITH HER HUSBAND. He Had Mer Arrested for Drunkenness-She

Accused Him of Killing Their Son. On March 2 John Bracken. 82 years old. of 806% Mott street, died of consumption. On March 4 ho was buried in Calvary Cemetery. Two days after the funeral Mrs. Eller Bracken, the man's mother, told Officer Daly of the Mulberry street station that she though her son's death had been hastened by ill treatment at the hands of his father, who had struck him on the breast with a cane about five weeks him on the breast with a cane about five weeks before he died, causing a serious hemorrhage. The case was remanded in the Tombs Folice Court until yesterday, when the physician who attended young Bracken told Justice Hogan that the cause of the young man's death was consumption, and that only. He said there were no marks on the bedy, and that Mrs. Bracken's charge was ridiculous. Mrs. Bracken on then withdraw her complaint.

John Bracken, Br., said that he had had his wife arrested because, in a drunken rage, she had struck him with a chair, and that she had made the charge sgainst him for the sake of revenue. revenge.

Justice Hogan discharged the prisoner and gave Mrs. Bracken a severe lecture.

"Y. & S." Stick Licories Invariably offered by dealers as the very best. Druggists Hungarian Government Wines & South William et.

CANADA'S OFERTURES REJECTED. British Guiana Prefers to Extend Mer Trade With the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .-- The Bureau of the American Republics has information that overtures recently made by the Government o Canada to the Government of British Guiana for a reciprocity treaty were rejected by the latter, on the ground that an arrangement of this character with the United States was preferred, and the Government of British Guiana would not enter into any arrangements which would prevent reciprocity with the United States. Mr. George K. Foster, the Finance Minister of Canada, addressed a letter to the Right Hon, Viscount Gormanston, the Gover-nor of British Guiana, in which he stated that he was authorized to make the following proposals with a view of extending trade between

the two colonies: 1. The Government of Canada will sak such legisla tion as will permit the introduction of all sugars, the product of the British West India islands and British Guiana, to be used for relining purposes, at a reduction from the present duty of about 25 per cens, and of fruits, the product of the said colonies at a reduced

differential duty to be agreed upon.

2. In return for this differential treatment of sugars and fruits, the said celonies are asked to accord an equivalent differential treatment to the products of Canada imported into their territory, comprised under the following heads: (a) The products of the forest, (b) The products of the sea. (c) Agricultural products of all kinds. (d) Animals and their products. (e) Coal. (f) Such manufactured articles as may be agreed upon (f) Such manufactured articles as may be agreed spon. As an earnest of its desire to enlarge its trade relations with the British West Indies and British Guiana, the Government of Canada has already made arrangements to establish two important lines of steam communication—one to make inteen trips per year between St. John and Demerara, touching at all the principal Leeward and Windward Islanda, and one making twaley trips per year between St. John and Demerara, between Matter. principal Lesward and Windward Islands, and one making twolve trips per year between Halifax and Jamaica—the cost of which to Canada will amount to

In return for these services, which are of equal benefit to both Canada and the solenies, the Government of Canada confidentially expects the cooperation of your Government in the way of reasonable sourcessions to the lines established, and of compensating liberal dif-ferentials upon the Canadian products above mea-

Charles Bruce. Government Secretary of British Guiana, replied to Mr. Foster as fol-

While the Governor is anxious in every way to facility tate and promote the extension of commercial relations between this colony and the Dominion, his Excellency cannot encourage the Government of Canada to be lieve that the consent of this Government will be give to any differential treatment which would exclude the sugars and fruits of the colony from admission to the markets of the United States upon the most favored

So far as concerns the granting of reasonable conce sions to the line of steam communication established between Canada and British Guiana, the Gevernmen of the Dominion may rely upon Lord Gormanston

A BIG BREAK IN THE LEVER. The Suburbs of New Orleans Flooded and the Loss May Reach \$5,000,000

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.-The river situation here is growing worse, and a serious over flow is now looked for. A second crevasse or curred late last night immediately opposite New Orleans at what is known as the White House plantation. The break was due to ar fron pipe in the levee, placed there to flood the rice fields. A strong protest was raised against the pipes before the last Legislature, but that body did not interfere. The Southern Pacific and Texas and Pacific Railroads, which will be seriously affected by the break sent a large force of men to try to stop it, but they failed. and the State Engineer, upon viewing it, declared that the crevasse was beyond control. It is now 120 feet wide and 15 feet deep, and will prove very destructive. It has already submerged the tracks of the Texas and Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, and will probably stop business on them. The water from the crevesse will flood the rear portions of Algiers and Gretna, the western suburbs of New Orleans, and also many of the rich sugar plantations between New Orleans and the Gulf.

The Davis crevasse, a few miles above the present break, which occurred some years ago. entailed a loss of nearly \$5,000.000, and the w break, if it remains open, will be nearly a destructive. There is little hope of closing the crevasse at the White House plantation or Bayou La Fourche. Not only will it place eight or more of the largest sugar plantations in the State under water, but it will cause an overflow of a number of milk farms devoted to raising early potatoes and poultry, and mainly owned by white farmers.

NO MORE OF WILLIAM STREET.

Grover Cleveland, S. P., Abandons His Old Territorial Designation.

Grover Cleveland and the law firm, Bangs, Tracy, Stetson and MacVeagh, will move from William street on May 1 to headquarters in the Mills building in Broad street. Mr. Cleve land in his new offices will have more interesting and better known neighbors than he en-joyed in William street. William C. Whitney. Col. Daniel S. Lamont, the Seligmans, Collis I Huntington, Henry Villard, and Henry Clews are some of them. Mr. Clews has in his pos-session a check for \$500 which he sent ten years ago to "Grosvenor" Cleveland for legal services at Buffalo. It is endorsed "Grosvenor Cleveland," and beneath is the correct endorsement, "Grover Cleveland."

TOSSED BY A WHIRLWIND.

Two Mon and a Horse and Buggy Made Playthings of by the Gusts,

WILKESBARRE, March 17 .- While James Pollock and son were riding in a carriage from whirlwind and the men and carriage were lift ed from the ground and thrown against the trees. Each of the men weighed more than trees. Each of the were badly injured. The 200 pounds. They were badly injured. The whirlwind was sonfined to a narrow space and did no other damage.

The Weather.

TO INVESTIGATE THE MOB.

JUDGE MARR OF NEW ORLEANS CHARGES THE GRAND JURY WITH THAT TASK.

He Counsels Them to be Bellberate and to Consult with the District Attorney-Evidence as to the Citisenship of Marchest and Scaffdt-Honz Letters Being Sent to the Authorities-The Italian Factions Still Quarrelling Over the Mass - The Organization's Method and Chief of Police Hennessy's Knowledge of It.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.-A careful investiration of the records and registration offices shows that Antonio Marchesi, who was claimed as an Italian subject by the Consul here, was an American citizen. He was registered in October, a few days before the assassination of Hennessy. Antonio Scaffedi, another of the men killed, was registered at the same time. Macheca was a native of New Orleans. The other men killed were all bicilians and all natives of Palermo. Charles Matrango, who was released from prison last night, has left town. It is understood that he will not return. He was a member of the leading firm of stevedores and unloaders of vessels in the city. Before leaving Matrango denied the story that he had made some sort of confession express-ing the opinion that Marchesi and five of the other men killed were guilty of the murder of Hennessy. He declared that he had said nothing on the subject.

Judge R. H. Marr, in section A. Criminal Court, to-day charged the Grand Jury as fol-

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JUNY: Since your last adjournment New Orleans has been the scene of a de-plorable traredy, which terminated in the death of eleven persons, prisoners in the custody of the law, charged with complicity in the seasination of David C. Hennessy, late Chief of Police of this city.

I may a deplorable tragedy because, without reference to the causes all good citizens must and do regret the taking of human life without warrant of law. The details and incidents of this alleged homicide and its details and incidents of this alleged homicide and its causes and autocedents are matters of public noto-riesy; they are discussed in the daily press, and they largely occupy the public mind at home and abroad.

On Friday last the trial of a large number of persons charged with the murder of Chief Hennesey, which had occupied the court for some twenty-five days, terminated in a verdict of "Not guilty" as to all but three of these on trial and a mistrial as to these three. This result was received with evident dissatisfaction by these who had watched the proceedings from day to day, and it was charged publicly that some of the jurors and witnesses had been bribed or otherwise tampered with and influenced.

Pursuant to - call made by many citizens, published in the daily papers of Saturday morning, a large num, ber of persons assembled on Canal street and pro-ceeded to the parish prison; an entrance was effected by force, nine of the persons implicated in the killing of Hennessy were shot, and two of the three, with respect to whom there had been a mistrial, were hung, and the crowd that surrounded the prison quietly dispersed. Matters of such gravity cannot be ignored by courts or Grand Juries. I am compelled by duty as Judge to bring them to your notice, and I feel assured that they will receive at your hands proper attention and the calm, careful investigation which they chal

As I have heretofore charged you, the District Atter-ney is your legal advisor, and you will, of course, con-suit with him freely touching this and all other matters as may engage year attention. It is not my purpose new to do more than give this matter in charge to you, and I do so with every combines that there will be no hasty or ill-combined section on your part, and that the results of your investigation and deliberation that the results of your investigation and deliberation will be in accordance with your appreciation and estimate of the facts as they may come to your knewledge. The Sheriff will present probably during the day an efficial report of the occurrence of Saturday. When that report is filed it will be acceptable to you and in preference to that as well as all matters requiring in-restigation by you I shall give you such further natructions from time to time as I may deem neces

Shortly after the Judge had concluded his charge Major Wright Schaumburg, the Mayor's private secretary, went before the Grand Jury. He was followed by W. H. Priest. Secretary of the Committee of Fifty; George Deneger, and Chief Gaster.

A large number of threatening letters alleged to come from the Mafia have been received by Mayor, Mr. Parkerson, Father Manoritt and others. The police who have investigated them declare that they are hoaxes, got up by the usual anonymous letter writer and joker who thinks it is fun to frighten people. In the present excited state of the popular mind jokers are likely to fare badly if caught Pather Manoritta, the Italian priest who received one of these letters, became very much excited over it. When assured that inasmuch as he was a priest he was not likely to suffer, he smiled and said: "You do not know those bad men. They do not respect any one; they would like to see all priests in hell." further said that a friend of his had been to see him this morning to warn him to be very careful, because the members of the Mafia were bold men who will stand no fooling. He added that the Mafia in this city consists of 360 members, of whom 80 are men who are escaped convicts from Italy, who are protected by the society here.

The Italian Consul said that he did not question the statement that there were escaped and ex-Italian convicts in this city, and possibly that they belonged to the Masia. Consul Corte said that last December he had also received one of the threatening Mafia letters, telling him to keep out of the Hennessy case under penalty of death. When he went to court the letter was handed to District Attorney Luzenberg. in whose possession he thinks it still is, The list of the names of the bandits in the city he declined to make public. He said it was a State document, but he would willingly give the names to the State officials it they desired them. When the case was first started Mr. Corte said he offered the officials the list, but they said they did not want it. The publication of this list, he said, would cause a great deal of trouble. The persons were wanted in Italy for various crimes, but the number was not so large as announced. He did not know that there was a Mafia society in existence until he heard it on the streets and received